

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5702.

號七月年二十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

日九十月二十日己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date and during the Absence of Mr. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Mr. D. MOLAIN will Act as SECRETARY of the Company.

WM. REINERS,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE INTRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm CHANGED on the 31st December last. The BUSINESS will be carried on under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.

HUGHES & LEGGE.
Hongkong, January 14, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed AGENTS for the Mitsubishi BUSSAN KAISHA, of Tokio, at THIS PORT.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

M R. J. LAMKE has been Admitted a PARTNER in my Firm, and the BUSINESS will be carried on from this date, under the Name of

STEIL & LAMKE.
R. STEIL.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 10th February, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room, Peck's Wharf.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PORCELAINS, BRONZES, &c., &c., comprising—

SATSUMA, TOKI and SAKATA VASES, BOWLS, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, ENAMELS, BRONZES, SCROLLS, SCREENS, &c., &c. CANTON and NANKIN PAINTED VASES, PUNGS, BOWLS, CHILD-DISHES, CHINCHOW VASES, and ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 7, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 11th February, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road.

AN INVOICE OF JAPANESE WAR E., &c., comprising—

KANDA and IMARI VASES, BOWLS, JARS, PLATES, and TEA SERVICES; LAQUERED WARE, ENAMELED WARE, BRONZES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th February, 1882, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard.

SUNDAY CONDEMNED NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

comprising—

OLD IRON, LEATHER HOSES, IRON HOOPS, BISCUITS, CLOTHING, LAMPS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS W. J. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRANDS, THIRFALL'S Export PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S ** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.

FINE OLD PORT, in Case of 1 dozen.

Also,

SILLERY MOUSSEAU (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

BEST INDIAN SILVER JEWELERY, of various kinds.

INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.

SMOKING CAPS.

RUMPOOREE CHUDRIES; and

CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHAMISA,
8 and 10, Peel Street.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$18 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their

GOODS by MESES KYNOCH & Co., of

WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1881.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DEPLES BUSH

is Admitted a PARTNER in our

Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE

H. WHEELER is authorized to Sign our

Name.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, 1st January, 1882.

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For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND

NEW AND SEASONABLE

GOODS.

EX-FRENCH MAIL STEAMER,

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.

GALLARD & BOWER'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE-LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STEAMER "Oleophilus."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TYSOMONAC'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEHO & ETT'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTELEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE POLE GRAS.

MINGEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAWNS.

SIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEIDNER'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE,

IRES, GRAVES,

BREAKFAST CLARET,

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLAND.

SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BIQUIT D'OUTRE & Co.'S BRANDY.

FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LIQUOR.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARPTEUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKER'S AND ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SONDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

Bacon and California CHEESE.

BONDED CODFISH.

PRIME HAMS & BACON.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE.

EAGLE BRAND Confectionery MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled ON-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in loins and pieces.

Pork MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beast Ideas SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potato SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

C. LIFORNIA RACKER.

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUTTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 oz boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLER of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLE, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

Agents will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 12th February.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 12th February, 1882. (Parcels must not be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882. feb13

INSURANCES.

YANTONG INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)... Ths. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE..... Ths. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... Ths. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-

UMULATIONS, 2nd..... Ths. 938,936.17

April, 1881.

Directors.

F. B. FOUCHE, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq., Agent,

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq.

F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI,

MESSRS RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

MESSRS BARING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 & 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. 10ay82

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Goods, at 1 per cent net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10ay82

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £ 100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000

Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:-

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £50,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &

\$37,000. In all the items under this head there had been an increase—in bank notes, brokers' bills, exchange bills, and bank cheques. When the stamp collector in his estimates he had estimated the sum at considerably less than had been realized. There was one item of the revenue, which was the \$205,000 for the sale of the Opium Farm. This was an increase from the former rent, three years ago, of \$132,000 to \$205,000; but at that time it was said that he had rather unduly forced up the

price of the farm, and it was anticipated that when next he would dispose of the farm it would have to be sold at a smaller figure than the current rate; and indeed, one of the officials, a man of great ability and authority in matters belonging to the Colony, in a communication made in London to one of the gentlemen in

the Colonial Office, had expressed great apprehension with respect to the Opium farm, and he expressed the opinion in a memorandum which was forwarded to him by the Secretary of State that there would be a considerable falling off in the revenue in the sale of the Opium Farm. However, these anticipations had not been verified, as he had already sold the Opium farm for \$213,000, showing that there had been no falling off in the current revenue, which was \$205,000. Now, in looking over the items of revenue which he was to put upon the table, they would see that in these returns it was stated there was a considerable increase in what was called fees of office amounting to \$20,216. Well, on analysing that increase which he had done from a return furnished to him by the Colonial Treasurer, Captain Diane, he found that the items in that increase in question showed an increased prosperity in the Colony. He found, for instance, that the items, licences and passes for junks, which amounted in 1880 to \$18,800, had increased in 1881 to \$19,832. In the years 1880, 1881, there was an increase in the foreign shipping and in foreign steamers purchased by the Chinese. The junk trade of the Colony had to compete with the coast steamers, and when it was found that the coasting steamers and the foreign shipping of the Colony increased at the same time, it indicated a considerable increase of the prosperity of the Colony. In regard to the increase of foreign shipping he had received a return of the shipping dues which amounted to \$22,000, and it was a criterion of the increase or diminution of the port, as the dues were one cent per ton. From the other few items they apparently exhibited a condition which indicated prosperity. Under the head of miscellaneous receipts he found there was a considerable increase. The total amount of miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$16,600, whereas in 1881 they amounted to \$18,194. That increase of revenue was accomplished without the imposition of any new tax. The taxes of the Colony were at this moment precisely the same as they were when

he accepted the Governorship of Hongkong. He now called their attention to the expenditure. The expenditure in 1880 amounted to \$885,000 whereas in 1881 it was \$895,000. The difference, which they would observe, between the revenue collected in 1881 and the expenditure in 1881 was about \$400,000. Well, they would likely enquire what had been done with that expenditure, and especially reference had been made to the expenditure last year in works and buildings. He found that the expenditure upon works and buildings in 1881 amounted to \$59,700, as against \$50,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of \$9,000. In what was called the miscellaneous expenditure, there was an increase of \$11,000. With respect to the works and buildings item it showed an increase, which amounted to \$14,000 against \$11,900 in the preceding year. One large item of increase was for the breakwater at Causeway Bay the sum of \$30,000, and he was happy to say that the work would be so far advanced by the next typhoon season, if they were likely to have a bad one, that by that time protection would be extended to the junks. There had been a slight increase in the item of street lamps and the lighting service was better. An increase in the expenditure for telegraphs had also taken place. The telegraph service now cost \$5,600, where formerly it had cost \$2,900. The Council were aware that the telegraph connected all the Police Stations in the Colony. There were also two submarine lines in the harbour, and iron telegraph poles had been substituted for the former wooden poles in use in the Colony. In regard to the increase in works and buildings there had been a considerable increase in the sums voted for these. His Excellency considered that the roads and bridges of the Colony were in a most satisfactory condition. The proposals made by Mr Price and Mr Bowler he was prepared to sanction. The roads and streets of the Colony were most creditable to the Surveyor of the Colony. On the whole, His Excellency, the Governor thought the members present should be satisfied with the expenditure they had voted. The Observatory at Kowloon was a work of great public importance, and the estimate for a new police station at Kowloon had been taken in hand. The great water scheme for the Colony had been considered. They had had to get from England a gentleman with a knowledge of the subject. The question in the meantime had been referred to a most eminent gentleman Mr Chadwick, who had to report on whether it would not be better that the more

expensive scheme should not be adopted. He had to report to Her Majesty's Government. The matter of the observatory had been remitted to scientific authorities in London, and the whole question had been laid before the Secretary of State. Mr Chadwick was about to report to Her Majesty's Government on the question of sanitation in the Colony. This gentleman has been appointed in obedience to the representations of the officer who commands the troops in this Colony, as to the manner mentioned.

The Hon. F. Snowden, said that he regretted extremely that through some informality the proper position of affairs had not been understood and the name of the Attorney General had been inserted in

the building of houses and the system of damage which it was said had an ill effect on the health of the troops. The sanitary state of the Colony had always been a question of great interest. There was about 1,000 European troops in the Colony. He did not know by any means that the mortality amongst the troops was a criterion on the

general sanitary condition. Statements had been handed in for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881. His Excellency had before him a report of the mortality of the troops during these three years. He found that the number of deaths amongst men, women, and children, amongst European troops in 1879 amounted to twenty-two, in 1880 this number had fallen to twenty and in 1881 to only amounted to nine. The figures showed a most satisfactory state of health in the Colony. During the last three years the health of the Colony had been steadily improving. Another topic of interest was the contagious diseases act. In 1878 he undertook the responsibility of appointing a commission to enquire into the working of the contagious diseases act, and statements were most industriously circulated at the time that the measures which he adopted to remove an abuse, tended to increase contagious diseases amongst the troops. His Excellency then quoted statistics to show the amount of contagious disease amongst the soldiers. Although it was a most unpleasant subject, the abolition of the thing had done much good. The speaker went on to speak of the general drainage system of the colony, and put before the meeting a scheme by which Chinese, for the sum of 20 cash, would be enabled to have a bath in hot water. It had generally been stated in the Colony, and in fact been whispered abroad, that the sales of Crown land had been of a purely speculative kind, and that the price was far more than the seller was entitled to. His Excellency then went over the statistics to show that the sales of Crown land were substantially based. Chinese gentlemen had taken ground to build a sugar refinery. The site was one which had remained perfectly idle and grass grown up to this year. This was the first time that such a thing had been constructed in the Colony. It would cost about \$350,000. His Excellency believed that there would be a dock of large dimensions upon a site bought in Belcher's Bay. Several Chinese gentlemen had expressed surprise

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he accepted the Governorship of Hongkong. He now called their attention to the expenditure. The expenditure in 1880 amounted to \$885,000 whereas in 1881 it was \$895,000. The difference, which they would observe, between the revenue collected in 1881 and the expenditure in 1881 was about \$400,000. Well, they would likely enquire what had been done with that expenditure, and especially reference had been made to the expenditure last year in works and buildings. He found that the expenditure upon works and buildings in 1881 amounted to \$59,700, as against \$50,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of \$9,000. In what was called the miscellaneous expenditure, there was an increase of \$11,000. With respect to the works and buildings item it showed an increase, which amounted to \$14,000 against \$11,900 in the preceding year. One large item of increase was for the breakwater at Causeway Bay the sum of \$30,000, and he was happy to say that the work would be so far advanced by the next typhoon season, if they were likely to have a bad one, that by that time protection would be extended to the junks. There had been a slight increase in the item of street lamps and the lighting service was better. An increase in the expenditure for telegraphs had also taken place. The telegraph service now cost \$5,600, where formerly it had cost \$2,900. The Council were aware that the telegraph connected all the Police Stations in the Colony. There were also two submarine lines in the harbour, and iron telegraph poles had been substituted for the former wooden poles in use in the Colony. In regard to the increase in works and buildings there had been a considerable increase in the sums voted for these. His Excellency considered that the roads and bridges of the Colony were in a most satisfactory condition. The proposals made by Mr Price and Mr Bowler he was prepared to sanction. The roads and streets of the Colony were most creditable to the Surveyor of the Colony. On the whole, His Excellency, the Governor thought the members present should be satisfied with the expenditure they had voted. The Observatory at Kowloon was a work of great public importance, and the estimate for a new police station at Kowloon had been taken in hand. The great water scheme for the Colony had been considered. They had had to get from England a gentleman with a knowledge of the subject. The question in the meantime had been referred to a most eminent gentleman Mr Chadwick, who had to report on whether it would not be better that the more

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-explored regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published in it be now ready to receive demand, and the circulation justify such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China—Japan—Mongolia—Tibet—the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East," generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes," (local references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish no or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Zurbner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which serial yearly, or two ago, has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now forthcoming, is intended to occupy a position as regards China and the neighbouring countries somewhat similar to that which was held filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and, to look for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Canton, including postage to Cochin-China.

It is the first Chinese newspaper issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the garnisons and authorities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projector, using their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

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ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment a visitors' column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (3,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

India Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Rd.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. J. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as those written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except one bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

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